5c per copy

SOCIAL JUSTICE

National Weekly Review

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

The Suppressed Truth

Volume V. No. 1 | Royal Oak, Michigan | January 3, 1938

FATHER COUGHLIN ON 60 STATIONS!

Social Justice To Greet 1938 In New Offices

Paper's Growth Makes New Quarters Necessary for Editorial and Business Departments

Compelled by growth to seek more commodious quarters, the editorial and business departments of the Social Justice Publishing Company have occupied new offices at No. 1416 South Woodward avenue, in Royal Oak, Mich.

A winter-day snapshot of the new home of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** appears elsewhere on this page.

The new office is the first step in a planned program of expansion as the needs of our national news magazine call for additional facilities.

Assembled in the present offices, besides the editorial departments, are circulation, contest, mail and correspondence, and temporary headquarters of Social Justice Councils.

Next to be added in contemplated developments for the first of the New Year are to be an advertising department and accomodations for the magazine art department.

In addition to the improvement of the physical property —more commodious quarters and improved printing facilities—it is our hope soon to improve still further both the make-up and format and the editorial content of the magazine itself.

Details of these contemplated innovations will be more fully discussed in forthcoming announcements in these columns. We can promise our faithful readers with assurance that many a delightful surprise is in store.

NEW HOME OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

These Stations Carry Fr. Coughlin's Broadcast

(Time: 4 p. m. E.S.T., Sunday, Jan. 9)

Reading, Pa.,—WRAW
Allentown, Pa.,—WSAN
Easton, Pa.,—WEST
Scranton, Pa.,—WGBI
Wilkes Barre, Pa.,—WBRE
Hazelton, Pa.,—WAZL
Lancaster, Pa.,—WGAL
Harrisburg, Pa.,—WKBO
Williamsport, Pa.,—WRAK
York, Pa.,—WORK
Altoona, Pa.,—WFBG
Johnstown, Pa.,—WJAC
Cumberland, Md.,—WTBO
Erie, Pa.,—WLEU
Philadelphia, Pa.,—WIP
New York—WMCA
Omaha, Neb.,—KOIL
Cincinnati, Ohio—WSAI
St. Louis, Mo.,—WIL
Kansas City, Mo.,—WREN
Covington, Ky.,—WCKY
Albany, N. Y.,—WABY
Utica, N. Y.,—WIBX
Syracuse, N. Y.,—WSYR
Rochester, N. Y.—WSAY
Buffalo, N. Y.,—WBNY
Birmingham, N. Y.,—WNBF
Plattsburgh, N. Y.,—WMFF
Waterbury, Conn.,—WDEV
Rutland, Vt.,—WSYB
Chicago, Ill.,—WJJD
Pittsburgh, Pa.,—WJAS
Des Moines, Iowa—WHO
Davenport, Iowa—WOC
Buffalo, N. Y.,—WKBW
Milwaukee, Wis.,—WTMJ
St. Paul, Minn.,—KSTP
Baltimore, Md.,—WCAO
St. Joseph, Mo.,—KFEQ
Detroit, Mich.,—WJR
Cleveland, Ohio—WGAR
Boston, Mass.,—WAAB
Bridgeport, Conn.,—WICC
Fall River, Mass.,—WSAR
Springfield, Mass.,—WSPR
Bangor, Me.,—WLBZ
Manchester, N. H.,—WFEA
New Bedford, Mass.—WMBH
Lowell, Mass.,—WLLH
Waterbury, Conn.,—WBRY
Loconia, N. H.,—WLNH
Augusta, Me.,—WRDO
New York—WNLC

New Series Of Broadcasts Starts Jan. 9

Long Awaited Voice of Radio Priest To Be Heard Sunday Afternoons at 4 (E. S. T.)

RETURNING to the nation's vast radio audience on the afternoon of Sunday, January 9th, Father Coughlin's voice will be heard over a network of approximately 60 stations.

As this edition of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** goes to press, the 54 stations listed elsewhere on this page have already been contracted for, while several additional outlets are expected to be added within the next several days. These will be announced in the next edition of **SOCIAL JUSTICE.**

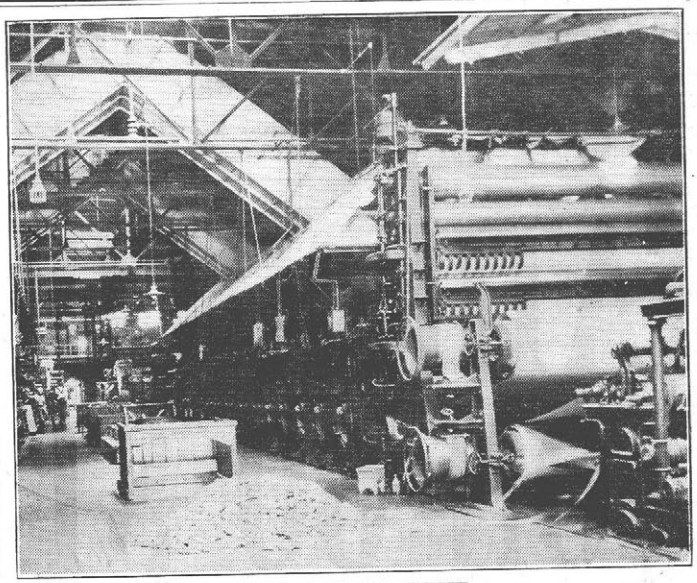
The many friends of Father Coughlin and social justice owe their sincere thanks and gratitude to Mr. Leo M. Fitzpatrick who has labored indefatigably to arrange the above network.

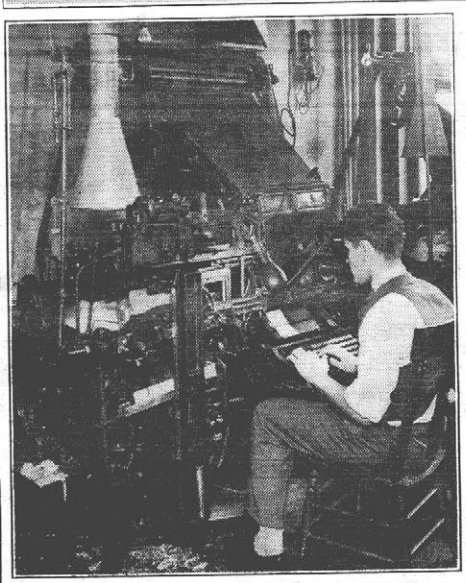
For more than ten years Mr. Fitzpatrick, vice president and general manager of WJR, Detroit, has been an intimate friend of Father Coughlin. It was he who introduced Father Coughlin to the air twelve years ago and it will be he whose voice will be heard in re-introducing the popular pastor of the Shrine of the Little Flower to his millions of friends, next Sunday.

Station WJR will be the key station for the entire network.

This radio hook-up, concentrated principally in the populous central and eastern areas of the country, is by far the most extensive that Father Coughlin has ever undertaken.

The subject matter to be discussed is indicated by Father Coughlin himself in his New Year's message to readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE,** in "The Indicator" on Page 5.

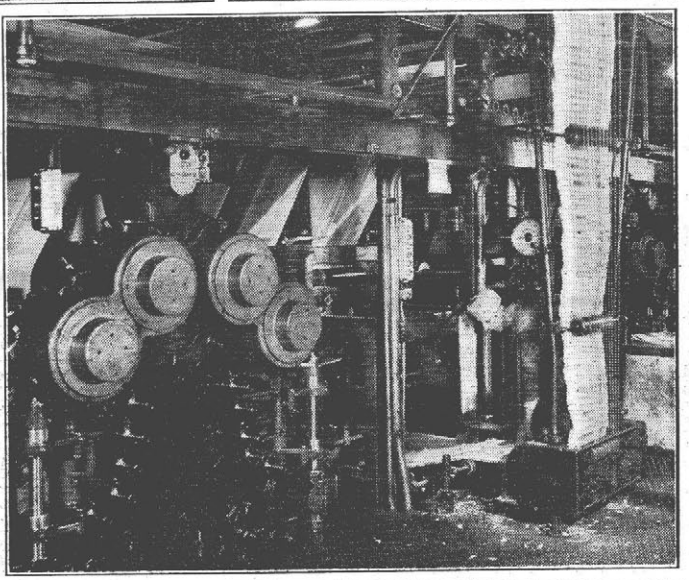




Picture Story Of Your Paper Social Justice

Between the lumberjack, rafting pulpwood down-river to the paper mill, and the mailman plodding through snow to deliver your copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE, a score of skilled trades and professions contribute their efforts to produce your paper every week. Telegraphers and news writers, researchers combing voluminous files, editors and essayists, printers and pressmen, newsboys and sales dealers, express and mail services, all give you their labor in return for your nickel's investment.

All photographs on these pages by courtesy of Ewing Galloway



SOCIAL JUSTICE

NATIONAL WEEKLY REVIEW

REV. CHAS. E. COUGHLIN, LL.D.
Editorial Counsel
(By permission of his Superior)

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

The Lead Horse

CONGRESSMAN TAYLOR, chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, in urging a continuation of the unbalanced budget in order to arm ourselves "to the point of invulnerability," recently said:

> **"There is not a nation in the world which would raise a finger to help us should we become embroiled in trouble.** Our solution is to show the world where and how we stand, and the sooner the better."

In the absence of any positive proof that Congressman Taylor knows what he is talking about, most people will agree with him that this nation could hope for no co-operation from nations which have so little honor as to welch on a sacred debt obligation, and that incurred in winning their last adventure in mass-butchery—particularly when it is considered that the creditor nation also threw the "balance of victory" into the scales of fate by joining them at the crucial moment of their war.

Honor is honor, even among nations. By any standard of honor, brotherhood or good-neighborliness, we do not, to disagree with the president's recent note to Alf Landon, "owe some measure of co-operation and leadership" to such nations. That is not the road to peace.

Rather, those defaulting debtor nations owe to us and the world a readjustment of their standards of honor, integrity and good will, the necessary foundation stones of the virtue of peace, which blesses only men and nations of good will.

It is well known (or at least it was until a lot of people who will not have to do the fighting, should we get into war, grew so indignant at the sinking of an American ship engaged in the very heart of war's hell, in protecting the interests of the Standard Oil Company) it is well known that Britain wants the United States to protect her vast imperial interests in China, even at the cost of millions of young American lives.

On the floor of Commons it was brazenly stated just a few days ago that, if the nine-power treaty (guaranteeing the integrity of China) is to be upheld, America will have to take the lead.

Britain will not take the lead even to protect vast selfish British interests in China.

Why should we take the lead, Mr. Roosevelt?

The United States "Joins Up"

WITH the news that the United States officially has accepted the apology of Japan (with a warning) for the sinking of the Panay, comes the report that, in the future, our government will frame its foreign policies more deliberately **to aid the anti-Fascist nations.**

Our newspapers no longer speak in terms of "Anglo-Saxon civilization" nor speak of "the great democracies." They predict a growing good-neighborliness among the nations **now openly spoken of as "the American-British-French-Russian front."**

The other and opposing "front" is the Italian-German-Japanese. For these nations presumably the United States government entertains good will—with mental reservations.

The famous Rooseveltian good-neighbor is developing a split personality.

The early propaganda for American-British-French-Russianism seems to indicate that the New Deal, supported by such "anti-administration" and heretofore dissenting Republicans as Landon, Vandenburg, Henry L. Stimson and (on the level) William E. Borah, will soon put on a drive to modify the Neutrality Act so as to "undeceive" any reckless foreign government which believes that this nation really wants to be neutral or that the American people factually are determined to preserve at least their own peace.

Furthermore, because military alliances with defaulting debtor nations are repulsive to the straightforward, if childlike, American mind, it is hinted that Secretary of State Hull's reciprocal trade manuipulations have become so finely developed that they can serve our British-French-Russian "allies" better than any mere treaty.

It is a comparatively simple matter now for our State Department to discriminate against the Fascist nations (reciprocally speaking) and to aid our "allies" virtually as substantially as if there were no Johnson Act and we were free to "loan" them actual billions of actual money.

Seemingly there is no such thing today in international relations as neutrality. The American people seemingly are dopes to desiderate that will-o'-the-wisp.

—And that is what the president said at Chicago months ago.

The Intolerable Alliance

IT might be possible to reconcile ourselves to the things that wise experience tells us are to be, but for one terrifying consideration.

We are forced to recognize that the British Empire is the keystone of modern civilization. The world's commerce revolves around it; the world's culture centers in it; the world's communications radiate from it as spokes from the wheel's hub.

That is all painfully true; but glance again at our "allies"; Britain—France—Russia!

That Russia!

We have been rightfully, instinctively and gravely shocked by the slaughter of the innocents in China at the stern behest of hated war. But those unspeakable Communists of Russia murdered millions of innocents, cold-bloodedly, while "peace" reigned in Russia.

Of course that is only the emotional side of it. What is the rational side? We quote Hilaire Belloc, one of the most brilliant of the Britishers:

> "What today we call Communism does not only deny the liberties of man, it denies the dignity of man. Its whole career, not from its inception, but from the moment when its full nature became manifest, stands witness to this truth: **Communist society on the model of those already in existence (as in Russia) and those struggling to come into existence (as in Spain at the moment) is primarily, before it it anything else, the enemy of God and His Christ.**
>
> "In this there is no ambiguity left any longer; there is no doubt. **The forces are set out in line of battle;** the preliminary dispersed skirmishes are over; the distinction is clear drawn."

The nation which allies itself to Communism forces its Christian citizens, perhaps for the first time since pagan Rome, to choose between their natural allegiance to their fatherland and their higher, eternal allegiance to their God!

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

THE Ludlow constitutional amendment which proposes to transfer the power of declaring war from the Congress to the people (except in the event of "an invasion of the United States or its territorial possessions and attack upon its citizens resident therein") has mightily disturbed the American press.

The big newspapers all are against it and, while some of the reasons for their uncompromising opposition are at least theoretically valid, most of their objections tend rather to make the reasoning mind think more kindly of Congressman Ludlow's general objective.

The New York Times, for instance says:

> **"Granted that war is a poor substitute for an honorable peace, the fact remains that once a nation goes to war, considerations of vital self-interest require it to present a united front."**

The essential fallacy, or sophistry, of ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent of the newspaper comment on the Ludlow proposal—in fact, on virtually every proposal to devise a workable plan to keep this nation out of foreign quarrels over principles we long ago repudiated—lies in this one short paragraph from the "greatest newspaper on earth."

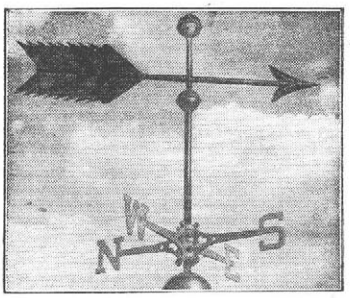
Borrowing a phrase from the Times "policy" editorialist—"the fact remains" that the overwhelming majority of our people are primarily concerned, not with "presenting a united front once the nation goes to war," but with presenting a united and unassailable front against going to war at all unless our very own sacred rights to liberty and security are actually assailed by an aggressor nation.

The American people overwhelmingly agree with the New York Times that "war is a poor substitute for an honorable peace"—and they stop there! They do not say "but" or "the fact remains."

The American people want peace, because peace in itself is honorable—modern war in itself is dishonorable and demoralizing.

"The fact remains" that this nation went to war in 1917 through a higher inspiration (though naive) than any that can possibly emerge from the present old world deadlock between Communism and Fascism—and though in that war, we were on the side of the victors, we reaped nothing but sorrow and degenerating economic disease, as reaped all other nations, victors and vanquished.

(Continued on Page 6)



THE INDICATOR

A Program for 1938

By FATHER COUGHLIN

PERMIT me to outline our hopes and objectives for the year 1938 under the titles of broadcasting, program and government.

Broadcasting:

On Sunday, January 9, at 4 o'clock, Eastern Standard Time, it will be my privilege to return to the air over station outlets which are announced elsewhere in this paper. The subject matter which will characterize the discourses will be concerned primarily with social justice. Thus, at appropriate times pertinent thoughts on labor, unions, wages, finance, debt, politics, peace and war will be presented over our independent network of radio stations with the hope of teaching positive, Christian doctrine on these and all other kindred subjects related to the science of social justice.

* * *

These broadcasts will not terminate before the middle of April. They will be supported by the direct contributions of individual persons who will voluntarily correspond with me.

* * *

It is hoped that these broadcasts will assist in destroying class hatred, class bigotry and class struggle. They will be dedicated to the poor and to the rich, to Catholic and Protestant, to Jew and Gentile, to black and white, because we sincerely believe that no social justice can flourish unless justice reigns among all classes and injustice is removed from every class.

* * *

No one denies that social injustice does exist. No one can seriously deny that the laboring class, for example, is exploited. While we are sane enough to regard the various social injustices as the offspring particularly of inefficient political and financial systems which are in vogue, it is impossible to be blind to the fact that men are members of these political and financial systems. We are also sane enough to appreciate that, most probably, these men are sincere and honest in their convictions—just as sincere and honest as the men who believed that the world was flat before the coming of Columbus.

To convince and persuade these men that their systems have produced poverty in the midst of plenty, and war in the midst of peace; to persuade our audience that the Christian philosophy of being our brother's keeper must be substituted for the pagan philosophy of private individualism or of state individualism (sometimes called Communism) will be our objective.

IN this field we hope the year 1938 will witness a definite progress for the paper **SOCIAL JUSTICE.** At this writing we are engaged with our printers discussing a physical and intellectual betterment of the paper. Despite the added cost of heavier paper more adaptable for clearer type, Social Justice Publishing Corporation has decided to risk this expenditure with the hope that it will be appreciated by the reading public.

* * *

Arrangements have been made with several gentlemen expert in labor, unions, government and finance to be regular weekly contributors to our pages.

* * *

As you appreciate, **SOCIAL JUSTICE** is not strictly a newspaper. It is a weekly review which makes no attempt to give news but contents itself with interpreting the news of the week and with teaching in essay form the principles which must guide us in realizing our objectives.

To help defray these added expenses of producing **SOCIAL JUSTICE** both physically and editorially, the corporation has decided to accept legitimate advertising from persons and organizations sympathetic, at least in part, with our program.

* * *

The circulation department anticipates the moral support of all of its readers in securing a greater circulation for this national weekly review which is produced at so much cost and labor and which, we trust, is destined to play such an important part in reducing the sixteen principles of social justice to practice.

* * *

As usual, circulation must be of two kinds. The first kind delivers this paper weekly to your home. That is subscription circulation through the United States mails.

The second kind is bulk circulation. This kind depends upon Social Justice Councils, upon individuals, upon drug stores, book stores and newsstands to sell copies of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** to the general public on a weekly basis. This is the more important kind because it produces more converts to our cause.

* * *

Program:

IN former years I attempted to conduct a broadcast and a broadcasting office which answered the numerous letters which came to me. Also I endeavored to co-operate with various Social Justice Councils — approximately ten thousand in number—in the days of the National Union. More than that, I undertook to edit and operate the newspaper **SOCIAL JUSTICE.**

Now it is evident that with so many irons in the fire it was impossible to do any one thing well. While my time should have been occupied in preparing broadcasts and answering letters mailed to me by the radio audience, I found myself in the undesirable position of attempting to regulate the ten thousand Social Justice Councils, listening to complaints, occupied with quarrels and many other foreign activities growing from that tremendous organization. There was little or no time at my disposal for writing or thinking constructively. I was forced into the position of an arbitrator who was busied in listening to the political disputes of more than 30,000 officers.

* * *

The year 1938 will witness a change in this program. I plan to confine myself to broadcasting, to answering letters of the radio audience and to writing and supervising all the contents of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** Weekly Review.

As for Social Justice Councils, I am hereby officially appointing Mr. Walter Baertschi of Ohio, Mr. Miles Hayes of Massachusetts, Mr. Joseph Robbins and Mr. William Sayer of Pennsylvania (the latter two acting as one person) to be the national board of directors of all Social Justice Councils.

* * *

Mr. Walter Baertschi is the chairman of this board for the year 1938. These gentlemen, in whom I have full and unquestionable confidence, will have complete control of Social Justice Councils. All moderators will be recognized by them and subject to them. All correspondence relative to Social Justice Councils will be addressed to Mr. Walter Baertschi, 1416 Woodward Avenue, Royal Oak, Michigan, in care of Social Justice Publishing Company.

This address will be official until such time as the Social Justice Councils, under Mr. Baertschi, will complete the Social Justice Council Building at Toledo, Ohio, now in process of reconstruction.

* * *

These gentlemen whose names are listed above will hew strictly to the sixteen principles. They will abide by my interpretation of them. They will devote their entire time, energy and intellectual ability to furthering the work of Social Justice Councils.

They will meet with me within this month to draw up a schedule of opera-

(Continued on Page 6)

We See By the Papers

Catholic Press Joins Welcome To Radio Priest

From the Catholic Herald-Citizen, (Milwaukee)

We join with thousands—most probably millions — in cheering the decision of Father Coughlin to resume his broadcasts and to reassociate himself with the paper he founded. His ability was far too valuable for him to withhold it from the promotion of Catholic teaching.

While Father Coughlin did not say what prompted him to change his mind we suspect that his zeal for the cause of Christ and His justice impelled him to take up again the work for which he is so ably fitted. His friends, we feel, will be more numerous than ever. That his work may grow and prosper is our sincere wish.

Hope Broadcasts Bear Good Fruits

From the Universe Bulletin (Cleveland)

Millions of Americans of all creeds and races rejoice in the announcement that the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin will return to the air waves very soon. Early in the coming year the broadcasts of the famed radio priest will be resumed.

There is sincere cause for rejoicing in the thought that this peerless pleader for the people will expound anew the Papal pronouncements on the labor, social, and economic problems of the day. To their exposition he has brought a clarity of vision and persuasive eloquence vouchsafed to few in world forensics.

Father Coughlin has been an invaluable ambassador of good will in bringing Catholic principles to the attention of an eagerly awaiting non-Catholic audience. There can be no doubt that his Protestant listeners and admirers run far into the millions. He battered down the barriers of intolerance with a facility that astounded traffickers in bigotry as much as it pleased those who subscribe to the doctrine of fraternal forbearance.. With all sincerity Archbishop Mooney greeted the decision of the Royal Oak priest to resume his broadcasts with the fine sentiment: "I am confident that his series of radio addresses will bring to bear on a nationwide audience his recognized power for good as an exponent of Catholic teaching."

Father Coughlin will stand before the microphone as free to express his opinion as any priest in communion with Rome; no more and no less. He knows that he will not be hampered in making his views known or he would not have adopted the course he has.

For our part, we sincerely welcome the Michigan priest back on the air. May his broadcasts bear good fruit a hundred-fold.

EYES *and* EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

Why does the American press emphasize and re-emphasize that "the fact remains" that we should do nothing, think nothing and support nothing that might enervate our power for war?

Why does the American press, while admitting the transcendent desirability of "honorable" peace, nevertheless warn the people (as does the New York Times) that the pursuit of peace must not be permitted to stand in the way of supposedly inevitable war?

It is simply because war is an occasional instrument of the higher finance and must eternally be kept ready at hand for the time when it is imperatively needed.

* * *

The New York Times says further:

"The American system of government is a representative system of government in which power to deal with national affairs is delegated by the people to their chosen delegates."

Therein the Times, by asserting a theory without any "buts" or "the fact remains," touches on the most significant aspect of the signing by 218 representatives of the petition to bring the Ludlow proposal before the House for a vote.

It is absurd to assume that the 218 signers of the Ludlow petition signed it for any other reason than to satisfy an overpowering sentiment "back home" for peace in spite of politicians.

The growing tendency of the American electorate to "high pressure" their representatives in Congress is unquestionably occasioned by a wide-spread conviction that the members of Congress misrepresent rather than represent their constituents.

This is true, above all on the matter of war; everyone who remembers the circumstances surrounding our entrance into the World war believes that Congress violated the will of the substantial majority of the American people.

Events succeeding from our participation in the war prove conclusively that the Congress which declared war for the American people was a group of unfaithful and dangerous agents.

The emergence of the Ludlow plan (which would be absolutely indefensible if the politicians who guide our national destiny were men of wisdom, of prudence and of high integrity) are a manifestation of the distrust in which the people hold their public servants.

* * * *

President Roosevelt, over the five years of his tenure of office, has succeeded in getting out of Congress just about what he wanted. While it is true that his formula hasn't worked so well since his re-election, it may start working again at any time.

In the event that he should regain his ascendancy over Congress, the Ludlow Amendment or its equivalent would be a necessity if we would keep out of war.

Mr. Roosevelt has openly declared his contempt for the American ideal of "peace for us in spite of Europe."

At Chicago, Mr. Roosevelt committed himself to the war-compulsion which is sweeping the world when he said:

"If these things come to pass (an old-world war) let no one imagine that America will escape . . . ."

In a recent message to ex-Governor Landon of Kansas, Mr. Roosevelt said that "whether we like it or not, we are a part of a large world of other nations and peoples." He added these fateful words:

"As such we owe some measure of co-operation and even leadership in maintaining standards of conduct helpful to the ultimate goal of general peace."

Woodrow Wilson "co-operated" even to the extent of going to war for peace. Does Mr. Roosevelt mean that he would do the same thing?

At a recent press conference the president was asked the following question:

"Do you think that a referendum on war is consistent with representative government?"

Naturally he answered:

"NO."

Nunn Speaks To Councils

A mass meeting of Social Justice members in Milwaukee was held at the North Avenue Auditorium, Sunday afternoon December 12. A crowd of about 400 persons attended the program. The purpose of the meeting was to regain new enthusiasm in the organization and to increase the membership. Earl Bach was chairman of the meeting.

Henry L. Nunn of the Nunn-Bush Shoe Co. in Milwaukee, winner of the Social Justice Laurel Wreath in January, 1937, spoke on "A Living Annual Wage."

Edward Quinn, State Co-ordinator for Wisconsin, delivered an inspiring speech on "The Necessity of Increased Membership and Financial Support to Father Coughlin." The Senior Moderator of Social Justice Councils in Milwaukee is Lawrence Kroenenberger.

THE INDICATOR

(Continued from Page 5)

tions which will be published in these columns.

In every sense they are deserving of your support and of my support because they will be the leaders of action while I shall content myself with being the leader of thought in this movement.

* * *

IN no sense am I deserting Social Justice Councils. To my mind I am merely perfecting the organization insofar as I am giving it trustworthy leaders who can do many things that I am unable to do.

Meanwhile, I shall be relieved of an impossible burden and will be permitted to devote all my time to teaching over the radio and in the columns of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, as well as to answering the personal correspondence which you and your friends will send to me.

In that way I hope to become a better teacher and a better writer. I hope that the broadcasts will be more interesting and that the paper will be more enlightening and entertaining.

Government:

Social Justice Publishing Company is neither for nor against the New Deal government. It is for social justice to all. It will support this government or any government which seriously campaigns to drive the money changers from the temple, to eliminate class struggle, to arrange for a living annual wage, especially for all those engaged in mass production activities, to set up a program of production at a profit for the farmers, to levy a tax upon tax-exempt productive bonds, to withdraw from existence interest-bearing bonds of a non-productive nature and substitute for them non-interest bearing bonds, and all other points contained in our program of the sixteen principles.

As far as government is concerned **SOCIAL JUSTICE** is opposed to Communism, to Fascism and to dictatorship of any kind. It is our opinion that social justice can be evolved in America under a democratic form of government where patronage is removed from politics, where patriotism is placed above partyism and where government is of the people, by the people and for the people.

Although we are not so narrow as to believe in the program of absolute isolationism, nevertheless, **SOCIAL JUSTICE** does not believe in foreign entanglements. Therefore, we will support any government that clings steadfastly to the principles laid down on that point by the founding fathers. We will oppose any government principle which will substitute internationalism for nationalism. Nevertheless, we will support the establishment of social justice for all nations insofar as it is consonant with our position and with our government.

* * *

At the beginning of 1938 these thoughts are submitted to you with the hope that the year will be happy for yourself and your family, that our mutual co-operation will produce fruitful results, and that the principles of Jesus Christ will become part and parcel of our individual, our social, our national and international lives.

God bless you and keep you!

Charles Coughlin

A FAIRY STORY....

Being the Fable of the Good Griffin and the Wicked City's Experiment With Democracy

By Amos Pinchot

AS we look back through history, we see that there is something curiously vital about the democratic principle. Perhaps this is because man's love of freedom is really not an affectation. Although the human being, when he becomes confused and frightened, is apt to turn for salvation to some alleged superman, by whom, by the way, he always gets ditched, the moment the crisis is over, he goes back to his old preference. Men and women, and children, for that matter, truly and honestly do want to be free.

And I think we will find that, when this frantic world settles down and people have a little, just a little, margin of security and comfort, they will turn to democracy. Even those who have deserted it—or have never had it. And the European and Asian craze for dictatorship, that is to say for power concentrated in the hands of a man, or a little group of men, will peter out and come to an end.

This may sound a little too hopeful. But, during the last few years, I have made it a point to be hopeful for at least an hour each day, no matter what is going on at Washington. And I have also been keeping up my courage by repeating to myself the fairy stories which my old Irish nurse used to tell me many, many years ago. Some of these stories were more or less sad, some of them were slightly humorous, and others had a vein of wisdom. Here is one of them remodeled somewhat to bring it up to date. It is called "The story of the Wicked City and the Good Griffin."

Plight of Democrats Attracts Mighty Griffin

It seems that long ago and far away, in the land of Somewhere, there was a very, very Wicked City, whose inhabitants were wretched and discontented because they had no king to rule over them. Consequently they were obliged to govern themselves and mind their own business. And naturally things went from bad to worse.

Moreover, the inhabitants of the Wicked City had been especially unfortunate because they had had a government, headed by a silly gentleman from California, who told the people to borrow money as fast and as furiously as they could, and buy land, and build houses and barns, and put up mills and all manner of things. So the time came when the expenses of the people of the Wicked City mounted higher than their earnings. And soon they had two pots for every chicken, and two stomachs for every square meal. And depression spread through the land.

I [illegible] so many leagues away, in an enchanted castle full of diamonds and rubies, lived a mighty Griffin. And, hearing of the sad plight of the Wicked City, and being an amiable as well as an energetic Griffin, he resolved to do something about it.

So, with a great roaring and flapping of wings, he flew from his castle and descended on the Wicked City, and took over its government and, of course, its economic system. Needless to say, being a Griffin, he knew all about everything. And, since he was no less generous than wise, he at once promised to give the inhabitants the sun and the stars and a part of the milky way, provided they would make him their king. So that thenceforth, come what might, they would have no more troubles or cares for the future. So the Griffin was crowned and there was great rejoicing. Happy times had come again!

Wicked City Reformed By Idleness, Poverty

Well, the Good Griffin taught the people to take in each other's washing, and to spend each other's money, and to mind each other's business. And, above all, he taught them to hate each other cordially, and to produce less and less wealth and divide it more and more equitably. And he showed them the folly of growing crops and raising pigs and cattle. Thus, in a surprisingly short time, the people of the Wicked City were reformed. For they had learned to lead lives of abundant idleness, poverty, dependence and imbecility.

But soon the Good Griffin, who was ever watchful for the people's good, saw that some especially wicked men in the Wicked City were making a profit in providing the people with the necessities of life. So he stopped that. And, when the necessities of life became scarcer even than the profits, and prices rose so that the people could not buy what they needed, the Good Griffin knew just what to do. He taxed everyone who bought the necessities of life, and gave them back the taxes so that they could buy more of the necessities of life.

This was especially pleasing to the intellectuals whom the Griffin had gathered around him as advisors, because the intellectuals of the Wicked City were just as reckless and gullible as intellectuals everywhere else.

And, whenever anybody found fault with the Griffin, the intellectuals would set up a loud shouting and cheering, and cry: "See! We have the best and most liberal Griffin alive. We must confess he is somewhat weak on performance which, however, is a minor matter. But, taking all things into consideration, and turning everything upside down, and standing on our heads to get a better view, we see that our Griffin is the most liberal and generous Griffin in history. He is the only Griffin who has given the people the solar system. Yes, indeed, we are with the Griffin from soup to nuts—even if nothing comes in between."

And then the intellectuals would give a long cheer with nine rahs and several tigers for the Good Griffin.

First Intellectual Does Some Heavy Thinking

SOME of the people, however, since by this time they had little to eat except the Griffin's promises, grew hungry. They were the ill-fed, ill-clad, and ill-housed. And these people the Griffin dearly loved, because there were so many of them, especially on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. And, when they murmured, the Griffin sent for his Secretary of Agriculture and said: "What shall we do?"

This Secretary of Agriculture was probably the most intellectual of all the intellectuals in the kingdom. He lay down on his back, with his feet in the air, covered his face with his hands, and went into a deep trance. When he awoke, he said to the Griffin: "We will do three things:

"First, we will take forty million acres of land out of production. And this will help the poor, and especially the share croppers and farm workers, black and white, to whom I am deeply attached. At the same time we will hold a great agricultural fair and give prizes to the farmers who raise the worst crops, the smallest pumpkins and the littlest pigs.

"Second, we will promise the people that no one will want for anything, and

"Third, we will give them cook books which will tell them how to prepare promises so that they can live on them without losing weight."

People Were Taught To Live on Promises

"Splendid," said the Griffin. "I have made and eaten promises myself, and they're excellent when properly cooked."

So the people had fried promises, boiled promises, fricasseed promises, and promises a la marengo. And they had promise hash, too. And these promises pleased them so well that, thenceforth, whenever there was the slightest discontent in the Wicked City, the Griffin would cure it at once by merely promising to give the people more promises.

Whereupon, carefree, he would send for a warship, go south, and catch a fish.

However, strange as it may appear, some of the people of the Wicked City, or anyhow some of the worst of them, were ungrateful to the Good Griffin. It is true that they were enjoying more leisure than they had ever known before. In fact, by the fifth year of the Griffin's reign, leisure was about all they had. It is also true that life was never dull in the Wicked City. For the people spent their time cussing each other and everything in general, and the government in particular—which is always enjoyable. But this did not worry the Good Griffin in the least. And when the cussing got too loud, he would fix everything up by singing to the people in a soothing and melodious voice, and redoubling his promises, till he had given away everything in the universe, including distant suns and stars which could not be seen with the naked eye.

Griffin, Given the Air, Flies Away Home!

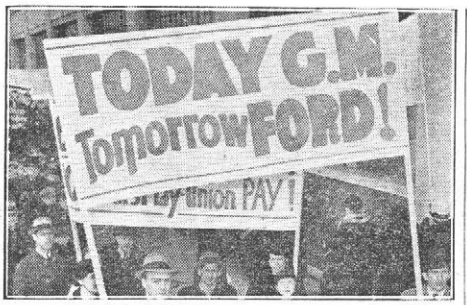
This went on and on until, one day, a few of the unregenerates and backsliders of the Wicked City suggested the adivsability of giving the Griffin the gate, or rather the air. And, as this suggestion met with wide approval, the Griffin, who was always anxious to please, took the air and flew back to his castle where, for many days, he moaned and wept and denied himself to the press.

As I was a very little boy when my nurse told me this tale, and tenderhearted, as little boys should be, I started to cry over the sad fate of the Good Griffin. But my nurse comforted me by remarking that I musn't feel too badly because, after all, it was not a real Griffin.

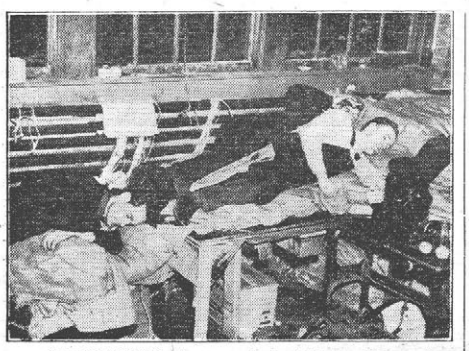
And then, perhaps because I really wanted to cry about something, I began to sob over the fate of the people of the Wicked City, and the bad times they had had while the Griffin reigned. Whereupon my nurse again rose to the situation by saying that the people of the Wicked City were just sleepy, and so was their Congress, because they allowed the Griffin to play with them for so long.

Then the people woke up, when they were real hungry, and lived happily ever afterwards, according to good democratic principles.

Month-by-Month History of Labor's March to Nowhere



WORKERS CHEERED a five-cent raise in the 44-day General Motors strike and visioned the conquest of Ford.



SIT-DOWNERS sleep as industrial warfare grips Flint, Mich. Public opinion condemned the C. I. O. sit-down, as communistic leaders ordered the seizing of plants throughout the nation.

EMBATTLED STRIKERS are driven from the Fansteel Metallurgical plant at Waukegan, Ill.

AUTHORITIES SUPPRESSED pictures of the Memorial Day steel riot at Chicago in which 11 strikers were killed; more than 100 wounded.

JANUARY

MORE than 75,000 idle in 11 major cities as 1937 begins. Thousands of others out of work in minor strikes throughout the nation.

United Automobile Workers prepare for big drive on General Motors. Call strikes in Flint, Detroit, Lansing and other G. M. cities.

West coast ship strike enters third month. More than 250 ships tied up. Operators lose $7-million a day as strike continues.

FEBRUARY

GENERAL Motors strike settled in "permanent peace" pact, offering slight wage increases but refusing the closed shop.

Costliest maritime strike in United States' history ends on west coast.

John L. Lewis expells William Green from United Mine Workers union after **Green charges that Lewis "surrendered in auto strikes."**

MARCH

NATIONAL industrial conference board estimates number of jobless in country at 8,399,000 for 1936.

John L. Lewis announces demand of 30-hour week and 15 percent pay raise for 400,000 bituminous coal miners. Strike threatened.

Strikes called in Chrysler, and Hudson auto plants in Detroit. Nearly 75,000 idle in new rash of strikes throughout the nation. Sit-downers defy authorities in automobile plants.

APRIL

CHRYSLER, Hudson and Reo strikes end as Michigan's Gov. Frank Murphy mediates settlement. Union gains pay raises, loses sole bargaining rights demand. Sporadic union efforts directed against Ford as unionization campaign looms.

Supreme court upholds Wagner act, setting up National Labor Relations board to mediate industrial disputes.

MAY

U. A. W. wins national labor relations board vote in Packard Motor company plant in first such test of union affiliation.

Strikes hit Hollywood, nation's movie capital, as 2,500 make-up men, scenic artists and technicians walk off sets.

U. A. W. begins "rent strike" in Pontiac, Mich.

Strike begins against "little steel" in seven states. Eleven strikers killed and 100 injured in Chicago Memorial Day riot as police attack mob led by communists.

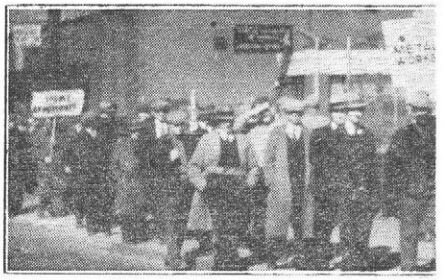
U. A. W. organizers beaten in riot at gates of Ford plant in Dearborn, Mich., as attempt is made to distribute union newspaper to Ford workers.

JUNE

C. I. O. engineers one-day revolution in Lansing, Mich., as it calls a general strike in protest against arrest of labor agitator. **Holds state capital in sitdown.** Gov. Murphy mediates dispute.

Newton steel plant, in Monroe, Mich., opened forcibly as 200 special police, augmented by American Legion forces, crack picket line. Steel strike disintegrates.

They Struck for I



FUTI

Union Boss

William Green, president of the A. F. of L. His union battled the C. I. O. throughout the year. For 1938 he predicts continued union strife.

Labor's Blood
1937's Unpre

THE year 1937 closes. On its p strife. It was the costliest p annals. Millions were lost in wag commercial dealings. Scores we embattled labor threw down the the leadership of men more concer welfare of human souls.

As the year closes labor take paltry dollars in wage increases. the high tribunal of industry by Labor's losses far outweigh its gai cant pay raises. Another depress malicious system of finance make

OUT of the welter of confusio guished voice. "Must these t tal rights be gained only at the cos fice of livelihood, and then snatc trollers of wealth?"

No. There is a remedy. It i Social Justice. It is the Christian is the spirit of Him who died that

IN the Coming year **SOCIAL JU** battles. It will oppose entrenc will assail political demagoguery- chamber. As men of leadership ap they will be applauded.

. . . They Got

ay Raises, BUT. . .

LITY

Buys Little in cedented Strife

ges are written the history of bloody riod of labor turmoil in the nation's dollars. Millions more were lost in killed. Hundreds were injured as auntlet to capital—misguided under ned with political ambitions than the

stock. What has it gained? A few The right to be "represented" before nen whose motives are questionable. . A high cost level devours insignifi- on throws thousands out of work. A the rich richer, the poor poorer.

and oppression labor rises its an- hings be," it cries. "Must fundamen- of bloodshed, violence and the sacri- ned away at the will of greedy con-

the application of the principles of spirit of the brotherhood of man. It countless millions might live.

STICE will continue to fight labor's ned greed and oppressive finance. It whether in legislative hall or union proach the standards of social justice

"Report Cards"

Dictator

John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chairman, assumed virtual dictatorship of the union during the year. Sit-downs were called at his command; abandoned at his will.

Year's End Finds Labor Girding for New Depression

JULY

GENERAL strikes hit Michigan as C. I. O. attempts to unionize employes of electric utilities.

U. A. W. "reorganizes" Flint, Mich. local in attempt to dissolve rebel faction causing internal trouble.

"Little Steel" strike sputters out after seven weeks' **idleness for 100,000 workers and wage losses of $2-million.**

AUGUST

RIFT appears in ranks of U. A. W. as pre-convention caucuses begin. Homer Martin named head of right wing element; Wyndham Mortimer and Ed Hall lead left wing.

Police and National Guards close C. I. O. headquarters at Massillon, O., after battle between police and strikers **in which two men are killed, and more than 15 hurt.**

U. S. department of labor reports 4,500,000 man-days of work lost in June because of strikes.

Communist element in U. A. W. defeated in national convention. Martin re-elected to presidency.

SEPTEMBER

U. A. W. announces institution of intensive drive on Ford plants.

Portland, Ore. lumber workers made idle as C. I. O. and A. F. of L. battle for rights of representation. Five thousand affected by strike. Mills forced to close.

OCTOBER

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., beset by strikes in major furniture plants as U. A. W. union attempts organizational drive. **Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio scores Communist leadership of C. I. O. Denounces union's strike against "Little steel."**

NOVEMBER

C. I. O. repudiated in polls throughout the country in first test of political strength. Mayoral candidate and five council aspirants snowed under in Detroit.

Gov. E. W. Marland, of Oklahoma, orders state militia to oil country as C. I. O. and company remain deadlocked on strike issues.

Homer Martin, U. A. W. president, serves notice union will seek annual wage for workers.

"Rebel" strikers close Pontiac, Mich. Fisher body plant for 10 days, endangering U. A. W. contract with General Motors.

DECEMBER

U. A. W. threatens broad strike in automotive "feeder" industries in effort to organize Ford plants. Auto union strikes at St. Louis, Mo., and Kansas City, Mo. Ford plants called "ineffective."

William Green and John L. Lewis meet in renewed attempt to settle differences between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. Conferences end without settlement.

Year closes on costliest period of labor turmoil in United States history with millions out of work, few Christmas bonuses, and with negligible pay raises of the strike year swallowed up by the high cost of living.

TEN CENT STORE GIRLS of diverse nationalities demand a living wage in their San Francisco strike.

"SMASH IT DOWN," cry angry farmers as they rout strikers from the Hershey, Pa. chocolate plants.

MAYOR KNAGGS of Monroe, Mich. broke the back of the strike in "Little Steel" as he organized vigilante bands to protect workers returning to the Newton Steel plant

MACHINE GUNS are turned toward entrances to Cleveland's Republic steel plant by Ohio state militia as Governor Davey orders plants re-opened despite the C. I. O.'s strike in seven states.

(Photos on this page by Acme and Wide World)

Bill of Oklahoma Senator To Draft Wealth for War

"I believe that, in the event of a war for the defense of our nation and its liberties, there shall be a conscription of wealth as well as a conscription of men."

—Principle 15 of Social Justice.

ON July 22, 1937, in the closing days of the first session of the 75th Congress, Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma introduced bill number S. 2911.

The bill has been referred to a subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs, with Senator Logan (Kentucky) the chairman, and Senators Minton (Indiana), Lee (Oklahoma), Nye (North Dakota), and Lodge (Massachussetts) the subcommittee members.

The bill provides **that the Treasury of the United States shall take a census of the individual wealth throughout the nation, precisely in the same way as the War Department takes a census of all young men of military age for purposes of a selective draft.**

Just as the military authorities classify the human wealth of the nation preparatory to drafting it into the armed forces of the United States, so under the Lee bill the Secretary of the Treasury is compelled to classify material wealth preparatory to drafting it for the successful prosecution of a war.

Calls for Census of Personal Means

The personal wealth of the citizens is then established in gradations which show the multimillionaire, the millionaire, the well-to-do, the comfortable, the struggling, and the impoverished, each in his separate field of economic surplus or deficit.

Then for the prosecution of the war, bonds are to be issued bearing one per cent interest only, for a duration of fifty years. These bonds are not tax exempt, but, rather, taxable.

Instead of the great campaigns to force the sale of these bonds, on a patriotic public, **the bonds are to be allocated on a graduated scale in proportion to wealth individually held.**

Those Who Have To Pay for War

If, for example, in the first year of a proposed war, the war chest is decreed to be $4-billion, then that $4-billion is to be issued in one per cent 50-year taxable bonds. If the wealth of America individually held is estimated to be $200-billion, then the four billion is to be levied against the wealth held and not against the income of the laborer and the farmer, or against the food and clothing of the poor.

If the $200-billion is found to rest in the ownership of five million families, **then the 25 million families who have no wealth are not to be called upon to pay for the war.** If the wealth should rest in the hands of five million families, then the average tax per family would be $800. Rather than evenly distributing this tax, however, over the five million families, the tax would be proportioned to their wealth. If a man owned a billion dollars, he would own one half of one per cent of the declared wealth of the nation, and he would pay one half of one per cent of the first year's war chest, or $40-million.

In this way Senator Lee of Oklahoma would conscript wealth in time of war. And while the individual soldier would still be called upon to sacrifice income, freedom, and every personal right, wealth would be called upon to pay the bill of the war lords.

"And on Earth, Peace to Men of Good Will" the Christmas angels sang. Social Justice For All was the burden of Father Coughlin's New Year's message. Catholic priest and Protestant layman, Father Coughlin and National Co-Ordinator Baertschi exemplify the universality of the social justice program.

Mass Meeting In St. Louis

In spite of cold, rainy weather, 1,000 persons in St. Louis, Mo., welcomed National Co-Ordinator Walter W. H. Baertschi in an address at Jeffia hall.

State Co-Ordinator William J. Bley expounded the principles of social justice and urged the audience to make contact with councils in their vicinity. Fredrick J. Corbett, a St. Louis attorney, was a third speaker.

The meeting was heralded as the first mile stone in an intensive statewide organization program to support the radio leadership of Father Coughlin.

Send Papers To Clergy

Discovering that the clergy generally have not been informed relative to the economic discussions and stated decision of the American bishops at their recent Washington meeting, Social Justice Councils of Philadelphia have taken up the task of mailing a copy of the December 13th issue of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** to every Catholic and Protestant rectory in the archdiocese of Philadelphia.

This is suggested as an important activity for councils and might well be done throughout the country. Dr. Edward M. Walsh, 6530 Rising Sun Ave., is the Philadelphia moderator directing this work under Co-Ordinator William R. Sayer.

The December 13th issue of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** printed not only the full text of the statement issued by the American bishops, but in some five pages of editorial analysis and comment attempted to make the importance of their pronouncement plain to the average reader. Not in centuries has such a vital pronouncement, with such definite application to daily life in any nation, been uttered by the Church.

A few thousand copies of an "over-run" for that edition are still available, but early additional orders will speedily exhaust the supply. Address or wire your inquiry to the Circulation Department of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan.

Illinois Legion Post in Lead for Honest Money

At the instance of Social Justice enthusiasts in Stupey Smith post 501 of the American Legion at Highwood, Illinois, a resolution was passed and sent throughout the state, putting the Legionnaires behind a movement to demand that Congress exercise its constitutional powers over the nation's money.

Whereas the American Legion undertakes to uphold the Constitution of the United States, and whereas the Constitution provides that Congress alone shall have the power to issue money and regulate its value, the resolution calls upon Congress to again exercise this right which it has delegated to private hands.

The resolution deplores the creation of new debts as the basis for 90 per cent of the money used by the nation. Says the resolution: "The ever increasing private and public indebtedness is undermining private ownership of property, a condition that has progressed to a point where no bank, insurance company, nor any other lending agency, will make loans on real estate, if payments are not guaranteed by the United States government through the FHA."

"Our present monetary system," the resolution continues, "has brought us to the brink of collectivism, in other words leading us into Communism."

Plan Ball to Welcome Fr. Coughlin Back to Air

A testimonial ball and card party for the benefit of Father Coughlin's broadcasting activities will be given by the Social Justice Councils of Detroit at the Book Cadillac hotel on the night of Thursday, January 6.

Dancing will be held in the grand ballroom, Crystal ballroom and Venetian ballroom and cards will be played in the surrounding rooms. Jack Okie's orchestra will play.

Alfred Robitaille is chairman of the committee on arrangements. All the girls of the staff of Social Justice Publishing Co. are to be hostesses at the affair.

Father Coughlin will address the fun makers.

Boston Plans Welcome Ball

Celebrating the return to the radio of Father Coughlin, the Social Justice Councils of Massachusetts are planning to sponsor a ball and entertainment at Mechanic's hall, Boston, later in January immediately following Father Coughlin's first broadcast. The undertaking will be in support of Father Coughlin's social justice activities. Arrangements are already well under way.

Like to Work Alone? Then Pick Such a Job

By Prof. Horace A. Frommelt
Written for SOCIAL JUSTICE

IT will be well if we make this week's discussion a continuation of that study of ourselves which we began at our previous conference. "Know thyself" was a maxim that one of the great masters of the spiritual life constantly repeated and urged upon his followers.

It was for this reason that we devoted our whole conference of last week to attempting a classification that would label us either as an individual more fitted to work alone or with and through other people. We referred to these two classes as "introvert" and "extrovert"—to make use of two high sounding words that the psychologists have invented for character traits that mankind has not only possessed but known about since the time of our first parents.

We spent some time examining into what constitutes or makes one individual an "extrovert" while another must be classed as an "introvert". Today let us examine a bit more closely how these two classifications can be of help in our making a choice of a life work or vocation.

Introvert Prefers To Work Alone

If you will recall I said that for our purposes the "introvert" should be considered as the individual who would rather work by himself.

How many of the trades and occupations that we have thus far considered would be more suitable to us if we are "introverts?"

If you will look back over your last several copies of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, you will see that we have considered the molder, the coremaker, the melter, the furnace and open hearth operator, the machinist, the tool and die maker, the draftsman, the patternmaker, the heat treater, the welder and the erector or assembler.

Do any of these crafts demand that you deal with other people, that you get your work done primarily by co-operation with others, or by working with and through people? You will find upon examination that most all of the manual trades—that is, those crafts that call for skill with our hands, as well as our heads—are more suited to the introvert type of personality.

Metal Trades "Work-Alone" Jobs

It just so happens, then, that the trades thus far considered in the metal manufacturing industries, which received our first attention, should be given consideration, first and foremost, by those who are more inclined to "getting things done" by themselves.

At least I think you will agree with me that such trades and occupations that belong in the personal service group, such as barber, tailor, beauty culturist, retail store clerk, salesman, and so forth, demand of us that we at least have no pronounced dislikes for dealing with other people. We must have some leaning and inclination to meeting people, associating and dealing with them. We must not dislike these human contacts and we must have sufficient liking and inclination for these human associations so that we can be patient with the foibles and idiosyncracies of humanity.

Worker Must Fit Into His Industry

Not all of the trades that we have thus far considered, and to which I have again called your attention in today's discussion, call for the same amount of liking to work by ourselves. Thus, I would say, that drafting demands more of the "introvert" than assembling or erecting. The latter trade requires that we are able to get along quite readily and without too much friction in a group of fellow workers with whom we must not only associate but work in constant and close contact.

As a matter of fact, all of these mechanical trades demand that the craftsman be able to work successfully in an organization. In modern industry this means that we cannot act and live as though we were alone in the world. The modern industrial organizations demand of even those who work by themselves that they co-operate in such things as hygiene, safety and organization functioning. We work and closely co-operate with our fellow human beings.

Make Up Mind About Yourself

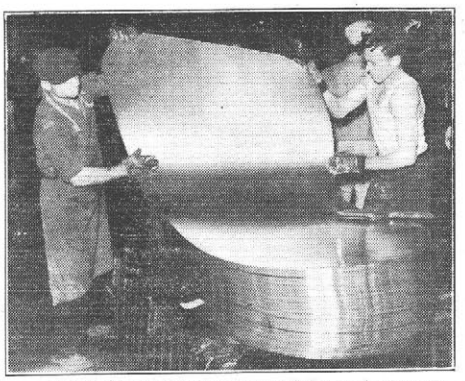
Here, again, we can see how fortunate that a Divine and All-Wise Providence created us with numerous abilities, tendencies, aptitudes and potentialties. The best machinist in the world, who necessarily works by himself, away from others, would be an impossible human being in a modern organization if he were wholly an "introvert."

But we can help ourselves considerably by classifying our personality after careful study and labeling it either one or the other of these two fundamental types.

I am anxious, as a result of today's discussion, that you not only come to a decision about yourself, at least so far as our discussion has taken us, but begin to make a study of the trades and occupations in the community round about you. Study these ways of making a living to determine whether they demand primarily the "introvert" or the "extrovert." Such a study will go a long way toward helping you in this important problem of choosing a vocation.

"Now, There Ain't No Santa Claus!"

—Russell in the Los Angeles Times



The sheet metal worker is one of the most necessary trades in modern industry. Workers in the Pontiac plant are here shown preparing automobile fenders, a practical example of this important trade in modern manufacturing. Photo by Ewing Galloway.

Good Sheet Metal Worker Can Start Own Business

FOR the remainder of our present conference I am asking that you carefully consider the qualifications demanded by the factory **sheet metal work**, an important craft in the metal manufacturing sector. Few of the industries in this group can today carry on their operations without the sheet metal worker. He is an important link in modern industrial processes.

Possibly the outstanding aspect of sheet metal working is how little is generally known about it, in spite of the fact that it is one of the most important of the metal trades. If you talk about a sheet metal worker to the average man he will think of the tinsmith who installs galvanized iron chimneys and eave-troughs, which are only a small division of the sheet metal trades.

Punch Press Part of Trade

The making of any article out of thin sheets of metal of many kinds by cutting and bending them or by forming them in a form or die by means of a punch-press, belongs to this trade.

Kitchen ware, lighting fixtures, parts of kitchen ranges and heating furnaces, ventilating fans and piping, metal furniture, automobile bodies, ornaments for buildings and for furniture and countless other familiar objects are sheet metal projects.

This trade has two important divisions: Practically all sheet metal products, of which only a few of the same kind are required at a time, such as flues for heating and ventilation, chimneys and drains for roofs, are made by hand or with the help of a few simple machines. Sheet metal work which becomes part of a manufactured article such as a range, an automobile or furniture, is invariably made in a press by means of a die or form into which the thin, flat sheets are forced. The operation of these machines is not a skilled trade but their supervision is and a punch-press foreman is a sheet metal worker of the first class.

Work Conditions Usually Agreeable

The sheet metal trade is usually conducted under the very best of working conditions. There is little or no annoyance from heat, gas or smoke. There is probably no trade in which the mechanic is so constantly solving problems in design and layout. Every day he is confronted with new and complex designs which he must execute in thin, flat metal. There is in his work very little of the constant repetition which makes the practice of some trades somewhat monotonous.

As far as opportunity is concerned, the sheet metal trade is unique in that it is extremely easy for the thoroughly trained mechanic to establish a business for himself. The capital required is almost negligible and a man who knows the technical side of his trade thoroughly and, in addition, has studied the fundamentals of business matters, should have no difficulty in making a success of his business. And the extent to which he can develop it will depend not upon the amount of capital he can command but upon his skill and responsibility and, later on, his ability as a manager and organizer.

In its handwork division this trade offers only a limited advancement to those who are not willing and able to venture forth for themselves in an independent business. In its machine division the opportunities are as great as in any other trade.

Apprenticeship Is Way to Start

The boy who wishes to follow this occupation should serve a thorough apprenticeship and he must make himself familiar with arithmetic, practical geometry and the fundamentals of drafting. A course in sheet metal drafting is of inestimable value even to the man who does not wish to become a draftsman. And as in every other trade, the more complete his education, the further he should advance.

An apprenticeship is the only sure and efficient way to learn this intricate and skilled trade. Apply therefore to a company employing such craftsmen and ask for an opportunity to be employed as an apprentice. The following schedule of operations will provide you with a typical program which you can use as a guide, rather than an actual pattern:

Punching, stamping and shearing	**2400 hours**
Layout	**2400 hours**
Helping	**2400 hours**
Sheet metal work	**1120 hours**

This schedule of practical shop experience should be supplemented by a course of extension or evening class work.

Suggest Substitute For Farm Dictator

Cost of Production for Farmer Offered as Alternative in Both Houses of Congress

THE agricultural bill has not passed Congress. An agricultural bill passed the House of Representatives and another totally different bill passed the Senate. The conferees have been appointed. They cannot change the subject matter as passed by either House. They are to sit in conference and defend the action of their respective Houses in an attempt to fit the several provisions of both bills into a unified program.

In each House, a substitute for the administration bill was submitted. In each instance that substitute called for the old principle of social justice, namely **"the cost of production plus a profit for the farmer."**

Even without any concerted drive for cost of production, the substitute lost by only nine votes in the House of Representatives and by only six votes in the United States Senate.

Immediately upon the passage of the Senate bill, Senator Bankhead of Alabama proposed to start real farm legislation immediately after the first of the year, and Senator Hatch of New Mexico announced to the Senate that he had already introduced a joint resolution to study agricultural plans, particularly the domestic allotment plan, immediately after the new session opens.

In the meantime the conferees abandoned the hope of bringing in a report during the special session and marked the total collapse of the special session, at least insofar as it may have been called to enact legislation to help the farmer and the laboring man.

Dairy Farmers Protest Ads of Oleomargarine

CHICAGO, ILL. — The National Dairy Union at its annual meeting, directed its officers to take whatever steps necessary to put a stop to false and misleading advertising of the oleomargarine manufacturers.

This, according to the union secretary, A. M. Loomis, of Washington, is the first work to be undertaken by this nationwide organization of butter producers.

"Unless halted now, this bids fair to cause great losses to dairy farmers who produce milk, butterfat and butter, and great harm to the entire national dairy industry," he said.

Imports Disprove Corn, Wheat, Rice "Surpluses"

Millions of Bushels of Produce Now Imported Belie Necessity for Curtailing Crops

The farm bill, the AAA of 1937, as submitted to the Congress by the agricultural department, calls for reductions in five crops: corn, cotton, rice, wheat and tobacco—because of the supposed "surplus" in these commodities which is keeping the prices down.

A glance at the import figures for 1937 shows that either there is already a shortage in this country of these commodities, or somebody in the State Department has been doing some hoodwinking.

During the fiscal year of 1937 we brought in 78,000,000 bushels of corn. Corn dropped from $1.35 a bushel last spring to 35 cents in December, yet foreign corn continues to roll into the United States.

Price Falls, Yet We Import

Wheat prices have declined 50 per cent, yet we brought in 48,000,000 bushels of foreign wheat and it still continues to come in.

This bill is designed to aid rice, yet in the last fiscal year there was brought into this country 58,467,000 pounds of rice and rice products.

Cotton and cotton products have dropped from around 20 cents a pound, to about 5 cents a pound in many states, and this bill is trying to do something for cotton, yet there was brought into this country in 1937, some 201,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil (substitute for butter and lard).

This policy is identical with that of a farmer who attempts to get rich by cutting out and destroying the products of his own farm ,putting himself and his family out of work, and then buying his flour, meat and other products to support his family, from his neighbor farmer.

Wallace Report Admits Figures

Corroborating these facts, is a part of the report submitted to the President by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace on November 1, 1937.

"In the fiscal year 1937 our total agricultural exports had a value of $732,839,000 or 4 per cent less than the fiscal year of 1936. Because prices were higher, the reduction in volume amounted to 8 per cent, and **the total volume was the smallest in 60 years.**

"On the other hand, our imports of agricultural products amounted in value to $1,538,-324,000, or 35 per cent more than the fiscal year 1936."

These imports have been made necessary **(if they really are necessary)** by the planned scarcity of the old AAA and the Soil Conservation Act.

In addition to this loss of our markets, the AAA—from May 12, 1933 until January 5, 1936 when it was declared unconstitutional for federal government to regulate and control production—cost the American taxpayer for rental and benefit payments $1,108,322,870.

The total expenditures of the AAA for all purposes were $1,480,057,513. On the basis of all funds combined, the AAA financial operations left a deficit of almost $62-million.

The American wage earner paid one and a half billion dollars to create unemployment and scarcity here, and to open our doors for greater imports of foreign produce.

New Crop Control Machinery

—Hutton in the Philadelphia Inquirer

Farm Aid--A Story of National Retrogression

Texas Growers Look to World Cotton Market
Foreign Production Soars as Crops Are Curbed in South
Price Rise Helps
A.A.A. Wages Campaign To Curb Production Of Cotton Next Fall
PORK IMPORTS
FRAZIER-LEMKE MEASURE HAS HARD SLEDDING
Mortgage-Refinancing Bill Gets Only 80 Out of 218 Names Needed to Force It Out of Committee.
Record Cotton Area Planted in Argentina
LABOR SHORTAGE DELAYS HARVEST OF BIG U. S. CROPS
Farm Tenants' Aid Bills Pass In Both Houses
With Senate Adoption of Administration Plan Action Is Near
Federal Farm Tenant Agency To Be Set Up
Kansas Reaps Wheat Valued At $140,000,000
House Passes Vetoed Farm Loan Rate Bill
FARM BILL GOES OVER UNTIL NEXT SESSION
PRESIDENT ASKS NEW CONTROL OF CROPS AT ONCE
Demands Passage of Substitute AAA.
40 SENATORS ASK SPECIAL FARM SESSION
Crop Control Still First On New Deal List
Lewis and Wallace Push War on Court
Fear of Court Decision Cause of Farm Bill Delay
Cotton Control Program Drafted
SENATORS UNITE IN ATTACK UPON FARM COERCION
Assail Compulsion in Proposed Bill.
SENATE FARM BILL USELESS, SAYS WALLACE
CROP CONTROL BILL INTRODUCED IN HOUSE
NATION WARNED OF DICTATORSHIP OVER U. S. FARMS
Crop Control Condemned by House Group.
Wallace Tells Farmers Tariff Acts Aid Them
HOUSE WAVERS THEN VOTES FOR FARM DICTATOR
Farm Bill Delay Till Next Session Real Possibility
Senate Now Plans to Bring New Housing Measure in Next Week

THE solution to the national farm problem — once held out as bait for a people's mandate, has again reverted to its original form of nebulous nothingness. The story of farm aid is a story of progress in reverse.

The steps taken to aid agriculture during 1937, if weighed, would be found wanting. Actually only two measures have been passed—the farm tenancy bill which at its best was inadequate, and the vetoed bill to continue low interest rates on farm loans, which though necessary, is for the farmer but a brief respite, to be followed by an impending "judgment day."

Much like the U. S. action on war debts, which on the 15th of each June and December receive their semi-annual paragraph in the public press, was the Congressional treatment accorded an effective farm bill during the past year.

On June 15 it was announced that the "Farm Bill will Await Action from the Next Session." On December 15, the Senate anticipated that the farm bill would again be delayed until the regular session.

The "farm bill" is in reality as jumbled as the above headlines of the year's farm "progress."

To Secretary Wallace the "farm bill" means crop-control, be it sugar-coated or otherwise.

To the farm Congressman it means something, anything, to help the farmer get cost of production and some profit, and save agriculture and the markets for America.

To the politician it means something advocated by the New Deal that will create the "right impression" back home.

To the farmer it means a headache —worry over how to make his lowered income cope with rising costs, and over what move the bureaucrats will next make to injure his already waning market.

The steps taken to aid the farmer to the present time have all been backward ones. The same debate and desire for complete control of the farm markets by the administration that marked their first farm measure inaugurated back in 1933, again appear in the current farm bill which the Agricultural administration offers as the "solution" for the farm problem.

The People Speak . . . .

Ask Your Congressmen To Pass the Amendment

To the Editor:

Is there not some way in which the followers of social justice can add their impressive support to the national desire for the passage of the Ludlow amendment for a people's referendum on war?

There can be only one reason for opposing this amendment—that is a fear that the people will vote against war. And the only persons who have that fear are those who stand to profit for war.

Who profits from a war? The winners? We won the last war (the one to make the world safe for democracy). But did we profit? We sent 4,335,000 men, 234,000 of whom came back injured; 130,000 didn't come back. We "loaned" $10½-billion to 20 countries. It has cost us an additional $3-billion to carry these unpaid war debts.

Who profits from a war? The losers? They lost not only their men and national wealth, but even their national independence and many of their rights. They sign the treaty on the other fellow's terms.

Who, then, does profit? Naturally, those who collect the money that we loaned and the allies spent—the munitions manufacturers, and their international financiers.

From the present war in the Orient, neither Japan nor China will profit—but rather, the international bankers who are financing the Japanese Fascists.

In other words, the people of the world have no reason to want war, and they don't want it. But the bankers and munitions manufacturers do want it. Is their influence stronger with Congress than is that of we the people?

Will they be able to prevent a national referendum on war, when the people want it? In a "democracy" will the people's representatives be able honorably to vote down the people's will?

They did it during the World War. They can do it again unless we the people insist upon our right to vote for the wars that we the people must fight.

The Ludlow amendment gives us this right. Its fate rests with your Congressman and mine.

—L. J. Peters.

Boston, Mass.

Likes Series By Prof. Frommelt

To the Editor:

I want to express to you my approval of the introduction into your columns of Professor Frommelt's articles on trade opportunities. Today the great trouble with the working man is that he knows but one trade. When anything happens to him in that one, he is at sea, unable and afraid to turn to another.

—H. K. Buck.

Philadephia, Pa.

Why Not All Of Us Help?

To the Editor:

What a Christmas gift! Father Coughlin back on the air.

In a recent issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, it was mentioned that there was a financial loss sustained by Father Coughlin during the broadcasting. Is it not possible to make a request through the paper to Father Coughlin's listening audience that each one send in what can be spared toward each broadcast?

Some could spare perhaps, only 25 cents a week, others 50 cents, etc. Small, of course, but it certainly would help toward the overhead and would not work a hardship on anybody. They pay far more for a picture show. This is a matter of "freedom or slavery," and we must not put the entire burden on Father's shoulders.

—M. F. Huston.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Make Government Prevent Next Panic

To the Editor:

Father Coughlin's followers must still continue to uphold the sixteen principles of social justice, now more strongly than ever. Public meetings should be held so that people may learn the truth. We must improve our units at once and prevent local or national politics from interfering.

The facts of our entry into the world war were so shockingly vicious that we must never allow our nation to enter another war. We must never again allow another panic like the Panic of 1929. Our government knew that that panic was coming but did nothing to stop it.

The government now has it in its power to stop the present threatening panic by printing dollar bills against the fifteen billion dollars worth of gold and silver bullion in our vaults and by turning into cash the gold certificates held by the banks. Let the government release that also.

Then businessmen can increase their business, and the unemployed can be employed at a living annual wage.

Andrew A. Fogarty

West Haven, Conn.

Workers Must Pay for Security Again

To the Editor:

I read the two articles in the November 22 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE entitled "Reveals Catch in Social Security—Worker Will Have to Pay Twice" and "Your Payroll Tax Does It."

In the first article you refer to Secretary Morgenthau's statement, "The federal government next year will receive more than one billion dollars net for investment in government securities for the unemployment trust fund and old age reserve account."

In the second article you say, "The revenue collected in this levy on the working classes is going unearmarked into the general fund of the treasury. The Social Security Board gets government bonds in lieu of the money.

I am obliged to say: "It isn't as bad as you say it is. It's worse!" The government is using this social security money for current expenses and not to buy government bonds held by banks or anyone else. If they did that it would be merely transforming the government's present debt owing to the holders of the bonds, to the social security fund reserve with no increase in the entire debt of the government. What really is happening is that the money is being used for current expenses, and the government is merely writing an I.O.U. and putting it into the Social Security reserve fund for the amounts so taken.

With the budget still unbalanced, it simply results in an increase in the total government debt by exactly the total amount of social security funds so used.

Of course these I.O.U.'s which are being placed in the Social Security Reserve fund are worthless. They are nothing more nor less than the promise of the government to levy additional taxes or sell additional bonds some time to replace the amount of Social Security money (with interest) now being used for purposes other than the payment of social security.

If an insurance company tried this system of double-crossing bookkeeping and finance, it would be put out of business pronto. How long will the employes who are paying this direct income tax and the employers who are paying this payroll tax, all under the phony title of social security, persist in being fooled by fancy phrases and soothing voices?

—C. J. Southard.

Omaha, Neb.

They Talk Well, But How Do They Vote?

To the Editor:

I don't know what it is all about, but it seems to me that the only Congressmen or Senators who get any publicity, in the press, are those with poor voting records. They hardly ever cast a vote for the people.

I have often thought that one of the surest ways of detecting bad Congressmen is to watch those whose names continually appear in the public press.

Now I find they are also getting into SOCIAL JUSTICE. I am not sure whether you selected the articles for the Recordings from Congress page of the December 13 issue, or whether these articles were sent to you for publicity.

The following politicians mentioned in December 13 SOCIAL JUSTICE have this voting record on legislation "for" the people as given in Plain Talk magazine:

	For	Against	Pct. "for"
Rep. John Taber	0	16	0.0
Rep. Walter G. Andrews	0	14	0.0
Rep. Edith N. Rogers	1	15	6.25
Rep. Bertrand Snell	1	15	6.25
Rep. Hamilton Fish	6	10	37.7
Rep. Arthur P. Lamneck	7	6	53.1
Sen. Harry F. Byrd	1	13	7.1

The mere fact that you mention these names in SOCIAL JUSTICE will cause your readers to remember these names and vote for them.

These are mostly politicians who will never vote for any honest legislation especially for money reform.

This letter is merely friendly criticism, because I think there is something wrong. If these records taken from Plain Talk are not correct, please let me know. If they are, I hope you will publicize them.

—Anthony J. Seibert.

Bellerose, N. Y.

Strikes and Riots Mean That People Are Poor and Hungry

To the Editor:

The occasional strikes and riots in the cities and towns in America today are, for one thing, a sign that people are poor and out of work. President Roosevelt's statement that business and unemployment were picking up, is an admission on his part, that the problem of unemployment is prolonged and intense.

There is nothing entirely new about this. We have never had to go out of our own neighborhood to find poverty; when American business was at the peak, we had no need to travel to China or Russia to find oppressed people. It is a question of degree, not of novelty.

Many of the recent strikes and riots, of course, were internationally arranged, but there would have been little response if people had had steady employment at a living wage. The outbreaks in American cities are not to be thought socialistic, or capitalistic, but are often simply hunger strikes.

People are impelled, a great deal, by their need to live. It is easy to say "agitators" or "socialists" but these are only big words that mean nothing; it is known to be a device of those who run out of arguments, to resort to calling names, much as persons curse when their vocabulary gets low.

There is nothing new about hunger and poverty and unemployment. The poor man has always been at the gate. But he has more companions now than ever before.

A friend of mine who recently returned from a two years' stay in Europe, stated that many people have starved in Europe in the last few years; not only in Russia, but also in Central Europe. Many others, he said, because of malnutrition, have gone out at the first puff of disease.

Here in America, in New York City, I have seen a decent looking young man rummaging through a garbage barrel and waste baskets in the streets, and dining on the peelings and bits of garbage and soiled fruit he found there.

The money which people normally have to buy bread, becomes ill-distributed, and then those with little or no money cannot buy; money that used to be tied up in misers' pockets, gets clogged now in a few banks. It won't flow or it has an ugly tendency to flow only in one direction. We are passing through a crisis, and we have grounds for hope that with the new year will come some relief.

We cannot reverse conditions overnight, European markets are closed to us; this is the situation that has pinched us until at last we begin to cry out. Europe cannot buy as long as she must sell more than she buys in order to pay gigantic debts. True, this is her fault, but the circumstance does not profit us, or quicken industry. Nor does the practice of American monied men of investing in European property make for the life of our export trade; returns on such investments can be only in imports, which we do not want, or in increased investments,—in buying up Europe.

Just now our charity organizations are passing through real agony, as they never did before. Mail every day just bulges with appeals for help or some employment, for opportunity; some of them from people who never felt a pinch of poverty before,—people who cannot be blamed for the present predicament, people asking for food, seeking shelter in the land of plenty.

In the name of social justice, when will these conditions improve?

E. E. Carney.

Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

Gives Plan for Newspapers To Support Social Justice

To the Editor:

We the people, who believe in Father Coughlin's sixteen principles of social justice know full well that the agencies of education contribute little to the advancement of these great Christian principles. I refer to our schools, colleges, churches, moving picture houses and newspapers. We also know why they do not teach these principles, although they are the very essence of Christianity.

I seek not to disparage the clergy of any church, as I know too well, that they dare not breathe against the will of the plutocrat.

Only today a very sincere Roman Catholic informed me that the pastor of Presentation Roman Catholic Church in Chicago told his parishioners that SOCIAL JUSTICE newspaper was not worthy of Catholic support. This same disciple of Jesus Christ allows the convenience of his church basement to the Chicago Tribune to unload a truckful of Sunday papers, in order to make sure that his parishioners will be kept in touch with divorce, murder, rape, abortion, robbery, gambling, etc. etc. Evidently this reverend considers this class of education worthy of Catholic support. He forgets that the Tribune, not many months ago, was forced by Cardinal Mundelein to make public apology for an insult to the Mother of God.

I offer a plan whereby these newspapers will contribute to SOCIAL JUSTICE and its teachings.

We have a committee of five million here in this country each spending on an average of twenty cents weekly for newspapers. Let everyone of this great committee say:

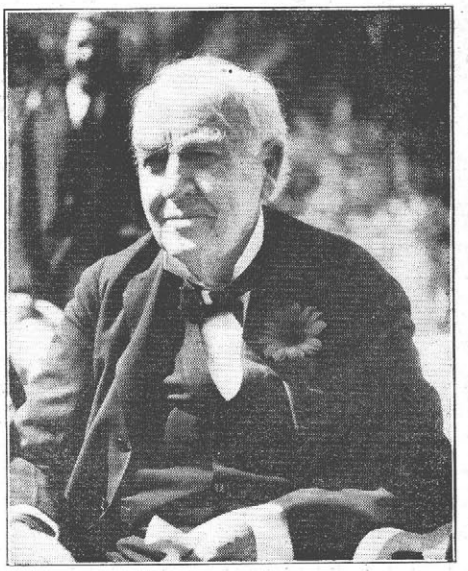
"Mr. Newspaper Publisher, I am going to contribute each week from you, the sum of 20 cents to SOCIAL JUSTICE. Do not worry about the receipt. Just keep the papers you ordinarily give me, and let them serve as the receipt for your generous contribution to SOCIAL JUSTICE."

These newspapers will soon discover that the contribution of good, honest education in their papers, will be much less expensive.

—Joseph P. Gregg.

Chicago, Ill.

Edison Lashed Bankers Who Control Our Money



By Thomas Edison

The only dynamite that works in this country is the dynamite of a sound idea. I think we are getting a sound idea on the money question. The people have an instinct which tells them that something is wrong and that the wrong somehow centers on money.

Don't allow them to confuse you with the cry of "paper money." The danger of paper money is precisely the danger of gold—if you get too much, it is no good. There is just one rule for money and that is to have enough to carry all the legitimate trade that is waiting to move. Too little and too much are both bad. But enough to move trade, enough to prevent stagnation on the one hand and not enough to permit speculation on the other hand, is the proper ratio.

If our nation can issue a dollar bond, it can issue a dollar bill. The element that makes the bond good makes the bill good also. The difference between the bond and the bill is that the bond lets the money brokers collect twice the amount of the bond and an additional 20 per cent, whereas the currency pays nobody, but those who contribute directly in some useful way.

It is absurd to say that our country can issue $30-million in bonds and not $30-million in currency. Both are promises to pay; but one promise fattens the Usurer and the other helps the people.

It is the people who constitute the basis of government credit. Why then cannot the people have the benefit of their own gilt-edge credit by receiving non-interest-bearing currency—instead of bankers receiving the benefit of the people's credit in interest-bearing bonds. If the United States Government will adopt this policy of increasing its national wealth without contributing to the interest collector—for the whole national debt is made up of interest charges—then you will see an area of progress and prosperity in this country such as could never have come otherwise.

Commercial Bankers Stubborn, Head for Government Control

By Robert H. Hemphill.

IN a recent address, Mr. Orville Adams, newly elected president of the American Bankers Association, advised that the bankers of the nation should aggressively resist the encroachment of the government into the banking field. I believe Mr. Adams is the same banker who, not so long since, advocated that the bankers "boycott" United States bonds.

I thought at the time of his election, and I still think, that Mr. Adams may prove to be a disastrous mistake for the American Bankers Association. He apparently fails to grasp that the commercial banks of the nation are at this time absolutely on probation and that their policies—which alone are responsible for the current business recession, which has already cost us, in loss of income and property values, more than the entire national debt—have carried them a long way toward their eventual elimination.

Banker Shares Failure Fear

I am not alone in this opinion. In a recent address, another banker, Mr. Raymond Ball, president of the New York Bankers Association said:

> "If the present bank system again fails, as it has failed in every economic crisis in the past, we may see our chartered unit banking system entirely eliminated, and in response to the demands of the general public, government ownership and operation substituted."

Well Mr. Ball, Mr. Adams and the members of the American Banking Association, the commercial banking system is failing just as spectacularly in the present crisis as it has failed in every preceding one, but that statement is putting the cart before the horse. Mr. Ball should have said: "If the commercial banking system again fails and brings on another crisis as its failures have brought on every former crisis, etc". That is precisely what is happening today.

Fortunately there are a few bankers who are at least intelligently selfish enough to know that their institutions are under fire, even if an intimidated press does not dare expose and comment on the situation. These bankers may yet promote a thorough overhauling of the device to elevate it from its present racketeering status to a legitimate and respectable business. But it will have to be redesigned so that it may function continuously and safely instead of getting in a jam and wrecking the whole business structure of the country every ten years or so.

Government May Take Over Banks

If this is done, it is my opinion that it will be necessary for the government to take over the commercial banks before 1940!

Paste that in your hat and see how far I miss it.

There are now many competent groups searching for the loose screw in our economic mechanism and they are certain eventually to locate it in the un-co-ordinated and uncontrolled expansion and contraction of the nation's purchasing power by the commercial bank.

When this happens the public, grown weary and impatient with repeated periods of distress, loss and bankruptcy, will demand government operation instead of the slower but saner process of redesign which the banker.. themselves should have done long ago and which might still to be accomplished but for the unintelligent opposition of men like Mr. Adams, who achieve prominence and influence by a sort of go-getting belligerence which goes over big with the more timid but equally ignorant bankers who do not know, and never will know, what it is all about.

I am not stating an isolated opinion. Mr. Frank Vanderlip, one of our really great bankers, who gave the later years of his life to an intense study of banking and money, said, on numerous occasions that of all classes of men, he believed commercial bankers were the most ignorant on all monetary matters.

Business Slump Is Not Necessary

I don't want to see the country go to government banking. I believe it would be a national tragedy but I see it approaching rapidly. This present business recession is unnecessary and inexcusable from any angle, and it is going to be charged directly to the commercial bankers, where the blame lies, before many months and the public is going to demand the truth. I think the newspapers will have to tell them.

The general public has made great progress in the field of fundamental economics during the last three or four years. Prior to that time the "national income" which is the nation's annual purchasing power was known only to a limited number of monetary students. It is now frequently discussed as a measure of recovery and how much it must be increased to provide everyone with a job and a decent living.

Abstract and vague ideas are becoming concrete and clear. Producers are beginning to realize that if they are to expand their respective enterprises that it must be at the expense of some other enterprise or that the nation's purchasing power must be increased to absorb the increase in their production. It is but a step from there to the almost obvious fact that the nation's purchasing power is but another term for the total of the means of payment in circulation, and from there he is going to ask "Who has this money?" and who can expand and contract it, and it won't be long after that that the most amazing racket in the history of the world—commercial banking—which has been successfully concealed beneath a cloak of super-respectability for two centuries will be exposed. It will then last about as long as the proverbial celluloid cat, if, in the meantime it has not been redesigned into a legitimate, useful and important business.

Who Are the Defaulters Of 2½-Billion R.F.C. Loans?

Chairman Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has just announced that he will ask Congress to authorize him to "write off" the RFC's books the staggering sum of $2,675,000,000 which the American taxpayers are stuck for.

This amount represents defaulted "loans'" by the RFC.

Will Mr. Jones keep secret the names of these defaulters?

Will he refuse to tell how many of the House of Morgan's railroad bonds are being paid for 100 per cent by the American taxpayer?

Will he protect former Vice President Dawes and those faithless members of the RFC who loaned him $90,000,000 a short while after he resigned as chairman of the RFC?

The answer to these posers are promised in future issues of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Social Security Rainbow's End Dream of 1980

(Special to SOCIAL JUSTICE)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman A. J. Altmyer of the Social Security Board has made it clear to SOCIAL JUSTICE that the board will not recommend any change in the so-called $47-billion "reserve fund," which federal experts estimate will have accumulated by 1980. Mr. Altmyer believes that a huge reserve fund is necessary in any annuity system.

Chairman Altmyer adds that if the reserve fund is abolished or reduced the present objectionable pay roll tax will either have to be doubled, or a large increase in general taxes will result. He is opposed to the latter **because half the nation's citizens are not provided for in the Social Security laws.** Farmers and domestic help **were completely forgotten** when the law was hastily drafted in Congress **to head off the Townsend Plan and Father Coughlin's program!**

Altmyer estimates that there is a lot of baloney in this $47-billion reserve fund. The government experts have only figured $14-billion in actual cash in arriving at this figure. The other $33-billion is mythical paper profits or air—not even water. It is represented only by bookkeeping interest, or what the law says the government should pay itself for not using its own money which lies in its own vaults untouched.

It would take a brain truster to think up a gag like that.

U. S. Treasury Official Tells Only Half of Story

THE creation of money by the United States Government for the Federal Reserve Banking System is a transaction that is deliberately shrouded in mystery. It is enveloped in a haze of half-truths, mis-statements, and lies that only adds confusion to an already mystified public.

Immediately, let us set forth what constitutes "sound money."

There are three basic principles governing the existence of sound money. **First**, it is government issued money, and not privately issued money. **Secondly**, money is a receipt for wealth and not wealth itself. **Thirdly**, it is not necessarily identified with gold or silver.

Under our present dishonest money system we find first of all, that the money is privately issued money by the Federal Reserve Banking System. Secondly, money is viewed as wealth itself instead of as a receipt for wealth. Thirdly, while we are not supposed to be on the gold standard, we are in fact, because while all the gold was supposed to have been "nationalized"—confiscated through deceitful propaganda is what it should be called — under the Gold Bill of 1934, it has been proven that the gold still belongs to the Federal Reserve Banks. In fact, the Federal Reserve Banks are now holding gold certificates or warehouse receipts and they have deposited these with the Treasurer of the United States against which they had printed $4½-billion worth of Federal Reserve Notes.

Reserve Currency Not Lawful Money

This $4½-billion worth of Federal Reserve Notes, though made legal tender since January 1, 1934, is not now and never has been "lawful money" of the United States. It is merely the privately owned Federal Reserve Banks' promises to pay lawful money. Examine a legal tender Federal Reserve Note, issue of 1934: On the face on the left side, as you look at it, in small print, you will read, **"This note is legal tender for all debts public and private and is redeemable in lawful money of the United States at the Treasury or any Federal Reserve Bank."**

Being redeemable in "lawful money" is convincing proof that the note is not itself "lawful money." There was only a billion and a half dollars worth of lawful money in existence as of January 1, 1935, according to Governor Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board.

Perhaps you wonder why this dishonest money practice endures. For one thing, the people do not know what is going on. But that is only a small part of its continuance. The real reason is the thorough well-informed and selfish interest of those who profit by its continuance. They are determined to let the vicious racket go on and on unmolested. They guard the press the radio, the economic classes, yes, even the textbooks from the true facts about money.

Only the other day a pamphlet was sent to us with a copy of the Constitution in it showing the clause: **"Congress MAY have the right to coin and regulate the value of money"** instead of the express power therein that **"Congress SHALL have the right to coin and regulate the value of money."**

Imagine the collossal boldness of the money-changers in **changing the wording of the Constitution of the United States to serve their own ends!**

How Treasury Racket Works

The citizens of America have a right to expect truthful information from the Treasury Department at Washington. But even it is guilty of sending out misinformation. If you doubt this, glance at the photostatic copy (elsewhere on this page) of a letter received by a reader of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** from Wayne C. Taylor assistant secretary of the treasury.

Here is the true story of how the deceptive money system works:

We have pointed out many times previously the fallacy of oversubscription. We know that the banks of the nation create a billion dollars by a bookkeeping entry.

A method by which a few super banks absorb billions of dollars worth of government bonds was legalized and provided for by an amendment to the 1933 Administration Banking Bill. This amendment permits all banks, members of the Federal Reserve Banking System, holding United States government bonds, due any time in the future, to take their bonds to the United States Treasury at any time, and the government is obliged to redeem its bonds in cash for their full face value, notwithstanding the fact that the government is obligated to continue paying the banks the same interest rate on the bonds so redeemed until the maturity date written on the face of the bond. More than that, the interest on the bonds continues to be tax exempt at the same time.

How is this done? By another simple method of legalized robbery.

Collect Interest, But Pay None

The United States government maintains a Bureau of Engraving at public expense. Member banks of the Federal Reserve System obtain Federal Reserve Notes from the 12 Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve Banks obtain Federal Reserve Notes by sending to the United States Treasury government bonds to the face value of the number of $5, $10, etc., bills desired. The United States Treasury places the government bonds in sealed containers on which is labeled the name of the bank from which the bonds came. The bank receives from the Bureau of Engraving Federal Reserve Notes to the full face value of the bonds sent to the United States Treasury at a cost of 30c per thousand bills. The local banks lend these Federal Reserve Notes to their customers as currency.

While these Federal Reserve Notes are in circulation, the bank which pledged the bonds, collects the interest coupons, (which are tax-exempt) from the bonds sent to the United States Treasury as collateral for the Federal Reserve Notes. Let it be made clear that the banks obtain government bonds by merely making bookkeeping entries. In other words, they then use these same government bonds so "bought" to obtain Federal Reserve Notes from the United States Treasury. Moreover, they collect interest on the bonds deposited with the United States Treasury, but they pay no interest on the currency they receive from the United States Treasury.

Copy of Taylor's Letter

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

Nov 23 1937

Mr. R. E. Dalrymple,
2127 Second Avenue,
Seattle, Washington.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of November 15, 1937, relative to the statement contained in the Treasury's letter to you of October 13, 1937, to the effect that -

"The full value of all bonds and other obligations issued by the Government has been received by the Treasury from the parties who purchased such bonds, whether such parties were banks, individuals or commercial concerns."

you are informed that such statement was intended to make clear that the Treasury does not issue public debt obligations through mere bookkeeping entries but does, in fact, receive cash for all public debt obligations issued by it, which cash is available to the Treasury for meeting the expenditures of the Government.

Very truly yours,

Wayne C. Taylor
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The above letter from the Treasury Department states "it receives cash for all public debt obligations issued by it." That is only half true. There is only $6-billion in cash in the country. The government debt is $37-billion. Demand deposits amount to about $21-billion with time deposits including government amounting to $16-billion.

Mr. Taylor uses the world cash when he means bank credit. Unquestionably, he knows better and his loose use of words only confuses the layman.

The $21-billion of checking deposits, commonly known as bank credit, has been substituted for our actual national money. In other words this 21-billion is daily used in business and by government, but instead of consisting of physical tangible greenbacks or silver certificates, it consists of imaginary money bank deposits or bank credit—created out of any inkwell, with a pen, or fountain pen money.

The Treasury Department, at least, should be honest enough to give an inquiring citizen these facts.

The Searchlight

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court recently saved the government from a possible expense of more than one billion dollars when it ruled, by a verdict of 6 to 3, that the interest on Liberty Loan bonds called for redemption did not continue to run even though they were redeemed in depreciated currency.

Justice McReynolds, who was joined by Justices Pierce Butler and George Sutherland in dissenting against the majority ruling, ignored his written opinion and lashed out orally against the government action.

Two years ago when the Supreme Court upheld the abrogation of the gold clause in private contracts, Justice McReynolds said "The Constitution is gone." In last week's decision he intimated that the Ten Commandments are gone and that it would be difficult to reconcile the commandment "Thou shalt not steal" with what the government had done.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—SOCIAL JUSTICE has been deluged the last two weeks with copies of a newspaper clipping from the New York Journal and American entitled "Greenbacks' Use Would Shift U. S. Debt to People," written by Lewis Haney, Professor of Economics, New York University. **The article tried to state that debt-free honest United States money is "unsound," that usurious bonds paying exorbitant interest rates are necessary to keep the bankers well-fed, well-housed, and well-clothed.** It is heartening to know that many readers recognize this dime-a-line propaganda.

Prof. Haney begins his article "Unfortunate as it is, I have to report some signs of renewed suggestions that we try greenbacks."

The greenbacks are not something odious, except to usurious bankers, and their paid propagandists who write in newspapers. They were first issued by Abraham Lincoln. A small percentage of them are still in use today without bearing any interest. The first issue of the greenbacks was satisfactory. The second was not, but only because the conniving international bankers had a law passed prohibiting them from being legal tender.

Yes, Mr. Haney, it is "regrettable" that the people are waking up and desiring an adequate amount of honest money. As Charlie McCarthy would say, "My, my, it is unfortunate!"

Kubla Khan's Currency

By Frederick Soddy, M.A.F.R.S.
Professor, University of Oxford;
Noble Prize Winner, 1921

PAPER money is in itself a fascinating study, and it is, perhaps, worth while tracing its invention to at least one of its origins in the East.

Kubla Khan, the great Mogul emperor, as Marco Polo records in his travels, "had the secret of alchemy to perfection, for he makes his money of the bark of a mulberry-tree, and this they cut up into something resembling paper, but black . . . Everyone takes them readily, for wherever a person shall go he will find these pieces of paper current, and be able to transact all business just as if it were gold."

The great Khan must have arrived by intuition at many of the principles that we are so slow to accept. He realized that the bulk of his subjects had no need for gold for their internal currency, but required only a medium of exchange, of definite and constant purchasing power and safeguarded from counterfeiting, whereas for foreign trade the precious metals were essential. Thus we read that all merchants from India bringing gold or silver, or gems or pearls, were prohibited from selling them except to the emperor, who paid a very liberal price for them in his own paper notes without any delay.

The merchants found them vastly lighter to carry forth than gold, and brought with them whatever they liked anywhere within the empire. But the nobles, or indeed anyone else soever, having need of precious metals or gems for girdles or the like, could always buy as much as they wished from the emperor with the paper money. The first issue was in 1260-1287, and some of this paper is still extant, and can be seen occasionally in museums.

(Excerpts from "Wealth, Virtual Wealth and Debt," published by E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc., New York.)

No Recovery Without Financial Reform

SOCIAL JUSTICE

National Weekly Review

5c Per Copy

Volume V. No. 1 | Royal Oak, Michigan | January 3, 1938

F.D.R. Falters on Plan to Curb Rate Excesses of Power Trust

Never Meant To Nationalize The Utilities

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The widely entertained hope that the Roosevelt administration might nationalize the power industry appears to have gone a'glimmering. There's not much chance of the program being undertaken, despite the fanfare and the fears the president instilled in the utilities industry.

Veteran observers maintain that the president never had the remotest intention of carrying through his threat—no more intention than he had of abolishing private control of money back in the dark days of 1933. He was "grand standing" for popular favor then as now.

Utilities Form Powerful Monopoly

The only difference is that the bankers knew the president was bluffing, while utilities magnates have been of the opinion that he was "leveling."

The utilities industry is second only to the Federal Reserve banking system as a monopoly for the exploitation of the people.

Not only do the power utilities charge exorbitant rates to consumers, by virtue of monopoly — the TVA "yardstick" project proved that all the big concerns were charging twice and three times too much—but they are refusing to spend their huge financial reserves to aid employment and business recovery.

Willkie Admits Hidden Billions

If the president were really sincere about regulating the power industry he was given every good reason for doing so in a recent interview Wendell Willkie, utilities representative, at the White House.

Mr. Willkie readily admitted that the industry had billions to spend in new construction and repair work.

The president then asked: "Well, why don't you?"

To which Willkie replied: "We can't interest investors because of the—general feeling."

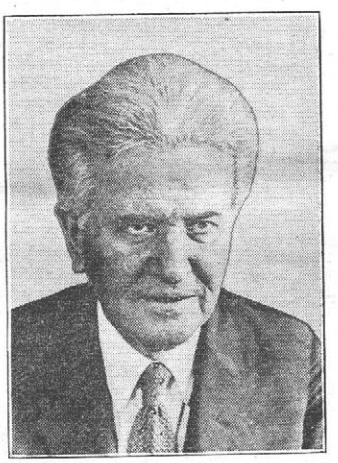
In other words the power industry is saying to the government: "We'll spend money to aid prosperity if you promise not to do anything to hamper our monopoly."

One More War!

"In the midst of all these uncertainties, there is one certainty which we all are beginning to understand. One more world war, certainly more ruthless and deadly than the last, will shove us down into depths of barbarism deeper than any through which the race has come."

—Edwin C. Hill.

'Young Bob' LaFollette No Chip Off Old Block, Record Discloses



The "like father, like son" adage does not apply to the Wisconsin La Follettes, familiar figures in the United States Senate for years.

In the attributes that count, "Young Bob" La Follette is the very antithesis of his illustrious father, who preceded him in the Senate, and whose death paved the way for Junior's rise in politics.

The older La Follette was an independent, fearless and aggressive statesman. Not so his son, whose prominence is measured by his ability to swing on the coattails of President Roosevelt.

It is laughable to imagine "Young Bob" manifesting any of the qualifications for greatness which his father enunciated in the following words spoken in 1917 against the declaration of war:

"I had supposed until recently that it was the duty of Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote and act according to their convictions. . . . Quite another doctrine has recently been promulgated, and that is the doctrine of 'standing back' of the president without inquiring whether the president is right or wrong.

"For myself, I have never subscribed to that doctrine and never shall. I shall support the president in the measure he proposes when I believe them to be right. I shall oppose measures proposed by the president when I believe them to be wrong."

That is genuine statesmanship. Unfortunately for the constituents who might expect much from the son of such a father, "Young Bob" believes in sticking with President Roosevelt—right or wrong.

For the benefit of readers who may be interested in the words of a great man and a great senator, we quote further from the speech of La Follette, Sr.:

"There is always lodged, and always will be, thank the God above us, power in the people supreme. Sometimes it sleeps, sometimes it seems like the sleep of death; but, sir, the sovereign power of the people never dies.

"It may be suppressed for a time, it may be misled, be fooled, silenced. I think that it is being denied expression now. I think there will come a day when it will have expression.

"The poor, who are the ones called upon to rot in the trenches, have no organized power, have no press to voice their will on this question of peace or war.

"But they will have their day, and they will be heard. It will be as certain and as inevitable as the return of the tides, and as resistless, too."

Extra Branch of Government Visioned in Bureau Functions

Without benefit of the Constitution, a "fourth branch" of government has been established in the nation's capital.

Bernard F. Weadock, managing director of the Edison Electric Institute, made this interesting observation in a recent address arraigning centralization of power by the New Deal.

The fourth branch of the government has no name, according to Weadock — "but it might aptly be termed the Bureaucratic branch." It embraces a myriad of quasi-judicial bureaus and commissions which have the authority not only to administer laws, but also exert law-making functions of their own.

There are approximately 73 federal tribunals or boards which exercise judicial powers in 267 classes of cases, Weadock said. He cited statistics compiled by the American Bar Association to show that the right to enact laws has been transferred from Congress to these bureaus in about 1,300 instances.

While this transfer of powers was inaugurated in previous administrations, the New Deal administration is solely responsible for amalgamating the delegated functions into an actual arm of government.

Establishment of the "fourth branch" is dangerous for many reasons, not the least of which is the fact that most citizens are entirely unaware of its ever-increasing growth and influence. It is as yet a hidden force, although it affects the lives of millions of people.

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11

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